

Daily Democrat.

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Public Speaking.

Col. Mallory, our distinguished and eloquent Congressman, will address the citizens of Ballardville on Saturday, the 8th inst., at two o'clock P. M. Turn out, patriots, and give a warm welcome to the distinguished orator.

Breckinridge, like the rest of his faction, is greatly exercised in informing Union men what they, the Union men of Kentucky, meant by their votes at the elections in this State. These secessionists seem to consider it their mission to interpret what other people mean. It is unimportant what men say, and how they vote, they mean secession, according to these interpreters of other people's meaning. Kentucky took a position of neutrality, and that neutrality means independence of the Federal Government. So say all secessionists. If they alleged that they so understood it, it would be quite rational. But these wise men are not satisfied with that; the Union men must mean it too. Other people must have thought as they did, and must now think as they do. It is convenient for a faction, bent on carrying a point by the sword, to assume that the people mean what they don't vote and don't say. At the August election, these secessionists, Southern Rights men or Peace men, had their candidates, who expounded their neutrality before the people, and the people didn't vote for them. They couldn't make the people understand or appreciate the exalted merits of their cause; and, alas! the people voted wrong—made a mistake—elected the wrong men. What a stupid people! If the people had only understood neutrality, eloquently and craftily expounded, they would have voted otherwise. They didn't know their benefactors. But the dodge is refreshing: their benefactors know them; and know just as well what they meant by their votes, as if they had voted otherwise. So it makes no difference; Kentucky means to resist the power of the Federal Government, no matter how they voted, and the secessionists, by their instinct, know it, and act accordingly.

We suggest that the voting had better be dispensed with altogether, and let the secessionists, Breckinridge, Powell & Co., judge what the people must mean without putting them to the trouble of voting. We have no doubt that would suit secessionists; but they are too modest yet to hint it. Their acts are, however, too palpable to be misunderstood. They act out what they desire not in so many words. The poll books are against them; but they assume that the people meant otherwise, and take up arms to carry out by force what the poll-books condemn. They act as all despots have done, what all conspirators against free institutions have done in all times. They assume power that the people ought to give them; and if the stupid people can't take care of themselves, they ought to be taken care of by such divinely appointed agents as Breckinridge and Buckner.

It is high time Breckinridge & Co. quit offices that they are invited to resign by the same power that conferred these offices. The people made a mistake, Breckinridge thinks, by an overwhelming vote, the last time; but, in our opinion, they made a greater mistake when they made him Senator and Vice President. There was no suspicion then that he would become a traitor and conspirator in one short twelve month after he had been honored by this State with the highest office she had to give.

The people have made no mistake this time, John C. may rest assured. They know him now, and know him well. His solemn protestations of devotion to the Union they remember, and remember to his cost.

It is just as well to drop all these shallow pretences. The people understand all about the questions at issue. They never understood a subject before them better. They are against a division of this Union. They will not choose it as a preference nor accept it as a necessity. They are against Breckinridge & Co., uncompromisingly, and Breckinridge & Co. had as well take it so first as last.

The dismissal of Fremont will lead, no doubt, to a great deal of superfluous indignation in some quarters. They had better wait for the reasons. We don't know all the facts, but we apprehend his removal was a necessity to the service, or it would not have been made.

We never had any faith in Fremont, nor do we credit the story about the excitement in his command. A General that has won no victories is not likely to be an idol of his troops. If unjustly treated, he can console himself with the reflection that his removal will do him no injury.

Col. Jacob's Regiment.—We invite attention to Col. Jacob's call for volunteers. The Colonel is an excellent and experienced officer of tried valor. Men who wish to go under a kind and attentive officer and good soldier, would do well to proceed at once to his camp. They will find a noble set of companions in arms. Now is the time—the accepted time.

Now that Fremont is removed, it is, in our opinion, equally necessary to remove Adjutant General Thomas or somebody else. There is guilt there somewhere, in the publication of that report in such indecent haste. Who authorized it; or was it done without authority?

Floyd is in a tight place; but he will steal out. He is better at that than at fighting. He may be met in his rear, and find it not easy to get back or forward. He will be like Sambo, whose colored preacher told him, "one of dese roads goes to h—, and toder to damnation." "Den," said Sambo, "please God, dis darkey take to dese woods." Floyd will take to dese woods.

Fremont has been at length superseded. It would have been well for the country had this been done earlier; but as it is, it is an emphatic repudiation of Abolitionism.

Returned Secessionists.—There are a number of men in some of the counties who, after inducing youths to desert their homes, and go to fight against their own State, have themselves returned home to safety. These men led off others, went with them to camp, and then shamefully deserted them, and returned home. If they had returned quietly after repenting of their errors, and would confess them, they would, notwithstanding their treasonable crime, have some plea, some extenuation for their former wickedness; but many of these cowardly and infamous traitors, having fled from the camp of treason through the want of courage, are back at home telling falsehoods, vaunting the numbers and efficiency of Buckner's troops, and asserting that he will soon advance into the State.

Every man of honor and principle knows exactly what the word of such men is worth. They have led thoughtless young men into a position of treason to the State and Government, and extreme peril to themselves, and then shamefully, with unparalleled poltroonery, left them and returned home, to propagate falsehoods. The word of such men is utterly worthless, and should be so regarded. Their stories are contemptible folly. There is no more probability of Buckner's advancing further into the State, than there is of his invading the moon and taking prisoner the effulgent beams that glitter and flow from its reflected sides, and these men know it. Set down their acts against their stories, and it will be easy to see what the latter are worth.

We do not, in any manner, include the men who, having been induced to go into camp at Bowlinggreen, have, upon reflection, returned in good faith to their allegiance. They deserve credit for having done so, and so far from censuring, we approve their course, and regard them as good and loyal citizens. Men, however, who have only the courage to vapor and bluster, after having run away from the danger into which they have led others, are worthy only of scorn and derision, and their stories of Buckner's force are entitled to be ranked with the wonderful feats of Baron Munchausen and Falstaff.

The Postmaster has been so much absorbed in his attention to Major General Fremont's management of his Military Department, that he has not provided any postal facilities for his army. A correspondent of the Gazette writes of a visit to the postoffice of Tipton:

"Six barrels of letters were there awaiting assortment, and the whole clerical force on hand was one man, whose educational interests had been so far unattended to in his youth, that he was scarcely possessed of the doggerian qualifications of reading and writing."

We copy the above from the Cincinnati Commercial of the 25th ult.

Such an evil should not be suffered to continue. Nothing is more important to the soldier than prompt and regular communication with his home. It cheers and encourages him in his night watches, and the thought of love and remembrance nerves him in the hour of battle. Kentucky is especially fortunate in this respect, in having the services of those energetic mail agents, Messrs. Miller & Co.

Any irregularities in the mail should be promptly reported to them, and it will be at once attended to.

Gen. U. S. Grant, in command at Cairo, is said to be the most modest and unpretending man in the army, and at the same time he is more feared by contractors and camp followers. Gen. Grant is almost a Kentuckian, having been educated at the seminary in Mayville until he entered the Military Academy at West Point. In the Mexican war he was distinguished for his gallant bravery, and we are sure he will not allow the rebellion to close without showing his mark upon the crushing of it.

Gen. Polk is reported to have said that it would be unavailing to make a demonstration on Cairo whilst that quiet fellow, Grant, was there; for the reason that Grant was always awake and ready for a fight. We should not be surprised to hear that that same quiet fellow had routed out a blustering preacher from Columbus.

When General Grant gets through with Jeff Thompson in Missouri, he will recall his troops, and make a thrilling demonstration elsewhere.

Private individuals in New York alone have taken up some twenty-two millions of the United States loan, and the banks of that city as much more, and yet there has been only a diminution of about four millions of gold from the highest point, and the banks are financially stronger in gold than ever, having upwards of forty millions of gold on hand.

Gen. Hardee is reported to have been recalled by the Confederates to Missouri, in consequence of Fremont's advance on Price. He is only the first column ordered to Kentucky that has been compelled to withdraw; more will soon follow for better reasons.

Some secessionists say that Buckner does not wish to take Louisville, and it is true. There are numbers of weighty reasons for his not doing so, which would be sent from musket and cannon, if he attempted it.

We had the pleasure of a visit yesterday from Hon. J. F. Fisk, President of the Kentucky Senate. He is one of the sterling patriots who stood in the breach in the Senate when firmness in the good cause was needed.

VALOR.—To see a secessionist who tried two weeks of Buckner's camp, and then deserted, parading country towns with a masked battery in the rear. The ladies should tie such men with a garter, and spank them with a slipper.

Buckner has done wonders in this State. His men have not only stolen provisions, blankets, &c., but have wasted enough to warm and feed the poor of the State through the winter.

SIMON SAYS WIGWAG.—Buckner's force, after wabbling back and forth between this side of Green river and Bowlinggreen, has finally settled in the latter place.

Kentucky is supposed to have nearly her full quota, 27,000 men, and has been engaged in recruiting only six weeks. What State is equal to it?

Fellow-Citizens of Kentucky:

By authority, I have established a camp near LaGrange, called after the old hero and statesman who first struck a deadly blow at Secession, and who declared the Federal Union must and shall be preserved. Again does the Disunion spirit attempt the unlawful effort to overthrow the government of our fathers. Stultifying their own doctrine of States rights, they undertake, in defiance of the three-expressed will of the people, to drag Kentucky to the foul car of disunionism. Under the plea of military necessity, they have invaded the sanctity of our homes, violated the rights of citizens, and committed outrages only worthy of vandals. Will the people submit to this? Will they abjectly permit the yoke to be placed around their necks? Will they be unworthy of the name of Kentuckians—unworthy of those sires whose bones bleach upon every battle field from Canada to Central America?

I appeal to those men who are worthy defenders of their homes, and who are worthy of the name of Kentuckians, to rally to the rescue of their State and the Union, for the perpetration of our free government, and the consolidation of our liberties. Such men I would be proud to lead in those great battles that will establish our nationality and perpetuate our government to the remotest generation. Such men I call upon to aid me in filling up my regiment.

RICHARD T. JACOB.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DIPLOMACY.—The London correspondent of the New York Times is confident that the Governments of Great Britain and the United States are in accord on the Mexican question, and have got to be on very good terms generally. He says:

"Those who pretend to see a long way into mill stones assert that Spain will find herself, before long, running her head against a wall, if she perseveres in this idea. My authorities have little to do with the west end, and I do not pretend to say what the diplomats are about, but if Mr. Seward and Lord Russell are not in a proper understanding on this business, then it must be that something very strange prevents it. I believe, myself, that they are; for, since my return I have several times heard rumors of renewed cordiality between the two Governments, and on inquiry into the foundation for this report, I have discovered that Mr. Adams had been to London, and had passed a week with Lord Russell at his seat. The fact that this had been done and had got into the papers, seemed to me to show a secrecy, or at least a privacy, that meant something. At any rate the fact is very certain, and if it has no other relation to Mexico and Spain, then it has relation to some other business between the two Governments, and proves that their differences, if any, are in a fair way to settlement."

REVOLUTION IN THE APPLE TRADE.—Another use which has now been found for apples, says the London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, threatens us with a scarcity of cider, not from the failure of the apple, although a partial crop, but because they are likely to be applied to a more profitable purpose, so far as the growers are concerned, than in making a household beverage. It seems that the Manchies re-calcid dyers and printers have discovered that apple juices supply a desideratum long wanted in making fast colors for their printed cottons, and numbers of them have been into Devonshire and the lower parts of Somersetshire, buying up all the apples they can get, and paying the growers for them as they are offered. One farmer in Devonshire who has a large orchard, for the produce of which he never before received more than \$1,200, has sold this year to a Manchester firm for \$1,800. There can be no doubt that the discovery will create quite a revolution in the apple trade.

The Philadelphia Press says: "What a healthy and eloquent contrast there is between the loyal men of Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and Western Virginia, and the peace men of the Northern States! The latter occupy themselves in constant attacks on the Administration of Mr. Lincoln, in misrepresentations of the object of the war, and in bitter abuse of all who sustain it—covering their real intentions with a thin varnish of hypocritical devotion to the country. The loyal Southern men sink every other object before an absorbing and ever present love of the Union. They forget that Mr. Lincoln is a Republican, applaud every effort he is making for their protection, and welcome the soldiers of the Republic into their midst, no matter from what quarter, with every manifestation of gratitude."

TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.—The Wheeling Press says: "The United States Marshal of this district, E. M. Norton, Esq., has taken the bull by the horns—having, on Saturday last, seized the property of Charles W. Russell, Esq., in this city, as subject to confiscation, the owner being in the rebel army. Mr. Russell is now an aid to General Lee, was a lawyer of considerable prominence in this place, and, at the time of his departure hence, was counsel for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in a case of much importance."

GAME AND OYSTER DEPOT.—We call the attention of hotel keepers and private families to the card of Dick Moore in our columns to-day. Mr. Moore's quarters are on Fourth street, between Jefferson and Green, opposite Masonic Temple. He keeps all kinds of game in season, together with fresh butter, vegetables, &c. To those at a distance, who have game or butter to sell on commission, we take pleasure in recommending Dick Moore. He is honest, capable, and prompt. Give him a trial.

Charles de Villiers, convicted at the last March term of the Criminal Court for obtaining goods under false pretences, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment in the penitentiary, was pardoned by the President, on Monday, on condition that he leave the District within thirty days and do not return within five years.

The wagon road from Baltimore to Washington is now in successful operation, and hundreds of tons of freight have been transported to Washington over it.

Buckner is, undoubtedly, falling back on Bowlinggreen. He is expected to take Nashville in a few weeks.

SPEPPING FROM PUSCH.—Old Gent.—"Do you know what allie is, sir?" Little Boy.—"Oh, don't I, just; I tells lots of 'em."

The Costume of Travelling Englishmen.—Poor John Bull must be blamed, or ridiculed, if he does look a little shabby and eccentric on the Boulevards and elsewhere, as it is very well known that an Englishman always puts on his bad habits the moment he goes abroad.

The Salt Springs of Saline and Lancaster counties, Nebraska, have begun to yield finely, and the salt is said to be of a very superior quality.

The Proposed Intervention in Mexico.

THE FRENCH AND SPANISH TO LAND TROOPS AND MARCH ON THE CAPITAL—THE BUSINESS SQUADRON TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE PORTS AND CUSTOM HOUSES.

(Correspondence of the London Times.)

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 14.

The Syndicate of Commerce at Paris held a meeting on the 8th instant, at which a petition was decided upon to the effect that the intervention in Mexico should not be left exclusively in the hands of Spain, but that France should co-operate, and that for this purpose the expeditionary force should be instructed to penetrate into the interior, and set in Mexico. A deputation, bearers of the petition, had an interview on the 9th, with M. de Thouvenin, who assured them that all measures are going to be taken to secure French interests in that country.

As I have informed you, common action by the French and Spanish Governments has been resolved upon. Some time ago the only question was about the nature of the intervention, namely, whether France should, like England, confine her action to a purely military expedition, and the occupation of some ports on the coast, or whether she should co-operate in the expedition into the interior, on which Spain seems to have been bent. The latter view has gained the upper hand, for orders have been given to increase the expedition, which, as you will remember, was to have consisted like the English squadron, of five vessels. Besides this, Rear Admiral Jurien de La Graviere is to have the local rank of a Vice-admiral, and take the supreme command both of the West Indian and Pacific squadrons.

The Monde contains some details about the nature of the expedition by land, which I send you. 1. An expeditionary force of six thousand men, composed of French and Spanish troops, is to penetrate into the heart of the country. 2. Maritime custom-houses are to be regulated, and the proceeds of a special tax on the importation of goods are to be made to the people to govern the country under the joint protectorate. 3. A mixed commission is to be established in Mexico itself, to regulate the indemnities due to Europeans.

THE SPANISH PROGRAMME.

Some of the Madrid journals of the 10th state that the demands which Spain makes on Mexico are these:

1. Ample satisfaction for the dismissal of the Spanish Ambassador; the said satisfaction to consist in sending a special representative to the Republic to Madrid to offer excuses.

2. The formal recognition of the Mon Almonte treaty, and the payment of claims which have arisen since it was suspended.

3. The punishment of the persons who have ill-treated or wronged Spanish subjects; and an indemnity for the capture of the frigate Conception.

4. Guarantees for the fulfillment of these conditions.

In the event of Mexico not consenting to such conditions, the Spanish fleet and troops are, say the journals, to seize Vera Cruz or Tampico. The ex-President of the Republic of Mexico, Gen. Miramon, had arrived in Madrid.

The semi-official Correspondencia, in reply to one of the journals, declares that the Spanish forces are about to be sent to Mexico, "not to assist either of the parties which, like wild beasts, are disputing dominion in that country," but "to impose the twenty thousand Spaniards who raise their hands to Spain for help."

Excitement in Egypt.

UNCLE SAM AFTER THE K. G. O'S.

FAIRFIELD, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., 10. The Missouri "Democrat" writes of a "citizen" prevailing through this portion of Egypt, caused by the arrest of the leading and prominent men of the K. G. O's.

A squad of Uncle Sam's boys passed through McLeansboro, in Hamilton county, and laid in charge eight of the Grand Lights of the Circle. From thence they came to this place via the small town of New Boston, and Middleport, where they captured two second-rate traitors as happened to fall in their way.

On their arrival here they arrested three of the hatchet-faced rebels (this expression is applicable to all of them). Dr. J. R. Turner, Cyrus Drman and Judge James H. Hays.

Dr. Turner, the prominent man among the Knights of this county, was loth to leave his circle of rebel friends, but he could not refuse Uncle Sam's boys' earnest invitations.

This traitor is dead in this country, and his remains have been sent to headquarters, and we hope they will be decently buried.

Yours, &c., L. O. M. BURLIN.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing from Nolin, giving portraits of the Generals in service in Kentucky, gives the following truthful picture of Louisville's favorite, General Rousseau: "If you want to frighten a Secessionist in the Bowlinggreen or Bardonia country, say 'Rousseau' to him. They never talk of Sherman or McCook, or of any of the rest—everything is done by that abolitionist, Rousseau. Rousseau had the audacity to command the Kentucky soldiers for the United States at Fort Mifflin; Rousseau came over to Louisville; Rousseau seized Buckner back by taking Muldrough's Hill, and it is Rousseau's army that Buckner and his men benevolently propose to cut to pieces—when the Generals here."

Gen. Rousseau is a splendid specimen of the Kentuckian—all portly and finely formed. Arrayed in a suit of hunting shirt, blouse, which sets off his fine proportions, he has the appearance of a "better man for a leader, if they were chosen, as of old, for looks. His hair and moustache are still coal black, and he can hardly be over forty years of age—a limit, by the way, which easily includes all the Generals here."

General Rousseau has been foremost in every movement on this column, and he still occupies the advance of the army.

McCLELLAN'S OPINION ON ARMIES.—Gen. McClellan, in his book reviewing the Crimean war, makes the remark that an army of 15,000 or 20,000 men may easily be crushed by the unremitting attacks of superior numbers; but when it comes to an army of 100,000 disciplined men, no overwhelming masses can avail against them without military science and discipline; because the greater the multitude brought against them the more surely it works its own destruction, as such numbers cannot be handled without discipline and instruction, and are in their own way.

A LARGE BEAVER.—On Saturday morning last a farmer from the county of Portneuf offered for sale to the Upper Town market a large beaver, weighing 31 pounds, which had been killed in the course of last week, on the Riviere aux Pommes. This animal was one of the largest of the species—Quebec Chronicle.

The Salt Springs of Saline and Lancaster counties, Nebraska, have begun to yield finely, and the salt is said to be of a very superior quality.

The Battle Ground of Wilson's Creek.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, who has visited the battle ground of Wilson's creek, where Gen. Sigel made such a terrible onslaught August 11th, gives the following description of the locality, which will prove of interest to our readers:

Rough and hilly, covered with stones and dense thickets, it certainly is, as one of our party observed, about as disagreeable a place for a battle as one could well find in Missouri. In his hand the State road, the principal feature of the locality is a large ravine, or to perhaps speak more correctly, a small valley, through which Wilson's creek, here a little stream of twenty feet or in width, winds its way. Back of the hill which runs along the State road, on either side of this stream, is a succession of smaller and more gently rolling ascents, each with its little valley. All of these hills and valleys are covered with what in timber countries is known as "second growth" of oak and hickory, and under these, and in the little openings which occur at intervals, are dense thickets of bushes, which at some points are almost impenetrable. The ground is universally rocky, and in places where there are no hills or bushes, being at points where there is not sufficient soil on the ledges for vegetation to take root.

The "bottom" of the main valley (such as there is of it) through which the creek runs, is the most part, densely covered with thickets, which were screened from our eyes by the larger trees, served them well as rallying points for their troops, when driven over the hill.

One of the camps of the enemy was on the westerly declivity of this valley, or the side which the rebels approached. The road leading up to this point of the country, as I have above said, is but a mere path, and it is evident the rebels, if they dreamed of an approach on our part at all, never supposed that General Lyon would come by this route. The "bottom" of the valley ran through the camp on the other side of the river, and which is the regular mail route, was guarded by pickets for several miles towards Springfield, but it would seem that they had not a single picket out in the direction in which the rebels were really making their approach. The regular sentinels of the camp on this side were the first to sound the alarm about daybreak on the 10th, when the boom of Sigel's cannons came wafted across the hills, and Lyon ordered an advance of the army. They were evidently not completely by surprise. A shot fired by Dubois's battery, without orders, at a moving mass on the opposite side of the valley, was the beginning of the engagement. The first fight was on a little hill running almost parallel to the main road, and which was the first of the day. The camp of the enemy was on a spur of this main ridge, and directly behind the enemy as they made the first stand. This point was contested for about twenty minutes, when the enemy retreated over the hill, and fell back beyond the creek on the next. The ground left by the enemy was possessed by the Federals, who now came over to the top of the main ridge, fully exposed to the showers of shot poured into them by the rebel batteries on the easterly or opposite side of the valley. The rebels engaged their infantry as they advanced up its gentle declivity. It was on this slope that the sharpest fighting of the day took place; here the gallant Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa regiments won unflinching laurels, and performed a series of feats of valor, to live as long as time itself.

It is a fact that the volunteers who were strongly contesting the slope above, our gallant regulars, led by the brave Sigel, and the Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa regiments, were fighting, as regulars only can fight, in the cornfield below, and until both parties, apparently wearied with the unnatural strife, mutually rested—one retiring over the ridge, the other drawing across the brook to the ravine beyond.

The slope of the hill bears every indication of the tremendous tragedy enacted upon it—trees shattered or felled, ground plowed up by round shot, skeletons of dead horses scattered every where, and the more horrible than all, the occasional human skull, or, perhaps, in some of the numerous thickets, the unburied remains of some poor, undiscovered, unfortunate soldier, who had dragged himself hither to die, uncomfited by any save the mercies of the elements.

I am happy to say there were but few of these human remains to be discovered, such as there were being found in the thickets or unfrequented places, where those detailed to bury the dead did not find them. The appearance of a few was not sufficient to excite any alarm, as to give us any particular desire to look upon others. One of them presented the most horrid spectacle I ever gazed upon. As I was forcing my way through a thicket upon a little knoll to the rear of the locality upon which the largest number of the fighting took place, I suddenly discovered, almost directly under my horse's feet, the skeleton of a human figure. It was evidently that of a soldier, as the scanty uniform still partially clad him, and the bones of his arms and legs were partially encased in the thin plates, while the remainder of his clothing was scattered about at the mercy of the winds. But what was particularly impressive was the position of the arms, outstretched above his body as he lay extended upon his back, and with the fleshless fingers spread apart, as if he had died beseeching the powers above to have mercy on him, and to spare him from a miserable siner!

While looking over the battle-ground, Major Bowen and his command were naturally attracted to those portions of the field where they themselves had been engaged. In one of these places the Major was pointing out to me where his battalion received a certain fire, and the soldiers of the escort alluded to one of their comrades who was killed a few rods distant by a ball which cut off the chin-wards of one of them and lodged in the back of his head.

"I can tell you," said one of them to the Major, "that I can find a very spot where he fell." The Major permitted several of them to cross over to the spot and examine the ground, while he passed on across the field to a hill on the easterly side. Subsequently the party came up the slope of a hill, and imparting the strange information that they had not only found the place where their unfortunate comrade was killed, but his very body, they well knew from the position of the skull, and the peculiar hat worn by deceased, and which they now brought along as a trophy. They had begun to give him remains decent burial, when the bugle called them to the main body, now about leaving for Springfield.

The effect of the shot upon the trees was terrific. I never before had an idea of the force of a six or twelve pound shot, and I think that any candid minded man, after looking at this locality for a while, will be compelled to admit that the rebels were not a few customers to meet. Trees of eight and ten inches diameter seemed to have been swept away like so many twigs. There were points where one could not find a tree within five rods, and in some places a sort of a sign of the leaden storm which had swept through them. I counted in the body of one tree no less than fourteen minie and grape bullets.

Crossing over to the easterly side of the field, held by the Confederate troops, and ascending the declivity on which their batteries were planted, I could but remark on the superiority of their position. If I then could have had his battery planted on the site occupied by the rebels, I believe I should have followed would have suffered even more severely than they did. The place was also

The Battle Ground of Wilson's Creek.

altogether superior to ours, in the selection which its many ravines offered to their men. Having no one in the party acquainted with the scene of Sigel's exploits on the day of the battle, we did not visit that portion of the ground.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From Yesterday's "Evening News."

New York, Nov. 5.—The Tribune claims that the people's ticket has carried the State by more than 100,000.

It is probable, but not certain, that Wright, Dem., is elected Canal Commissioner, to fill the vacancy in consequence of the division between the People's and Republican parties on that office.

The Legislature will be almost unanimously in favor of sustaining the Government. The vote in the city for Attorney General is nearly complete. Dickinson, 38,763; Chapman, 16,912.

For Canal Commissioner—Bruce, 11,516; Talmadge, 12,127; Wright, Dem., 25,596. Lynch, Dem., is elected Sheriff by about 2,000 majority.

Major Oakley Hall, People's candidate, is elected District Attorney by about 2,000 majority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—On good authority we learn that Gen. Wool has tendered his resignation. Gen. Heintzelman has declined hunting for stray negroes.

The Virginia troops are disgraced. The rebels' bill fired on our pickets to-day. The extreme pickets of our army and the rebels in the direction of Occoquan had a friendly interview on Sunday. One rebel, claiming to be an impressed Pennsylvanian, said that many regiments had been withdrawn to Richmond, and others were expected to follow.

About 14,000 Maryland voters are believed to be in the rebel army. The Peace party will pull a heavy vote in the Southern counties, but the Union ticket is sure to carry the State by a large majority.

The rebels are thought to be building a large number of flatboats at Quantico creek. Herald's Dispatch.—A scout from Virginia reports Beauregard's army as stationed to the right of Braddock's road, between Fairfax and Centerville, 100,000 strong, with 200 pieces of artillery, but indifferently manned, and the cannoners untrained.

The Quartermaster's department is deficient in wagons, and many troops are barefoot. The Virginia troops are disgraced. Those whose term of enlistment has expired will not re-enlist, and they desert every day.

Scouting parties from Gen. Smith's division, in the direction of Fairfax C. H., report that the rebel pickets have advanced within a mile and a half of Vienna. A considerable rebel force is at Fairfax C. H., and rebel troops are being thrown west to the vicinity of Leesburg.

Fort Monroe, Nov. 4.—Special to the Herald says: The following extract is from the Richmond Examiner, of November 4, and is from the report of Captain Hunter, dated off the coast of North Carolina, on Confederate steamer Curlew, Oct. 30:

"At dawn yesterday, we started on our way, looked in at Bacon Island and Ocracoke, but saw nothing, with company, of the enemy at or near either point. We then started for Hatteras Inlet, and when near the position of the inner buoy, the enemy opened fire upon us from the fort and two or three of their steamers, without injury. In coming within easy range, I sighted the rifled gun at the Hatteras Inlet and fired. The fort and steamers continued to fire at us as rapidly as possible. We fired six shells and the stern gun at them five times. It is uncertain whether the enemy sustained any injury or not. The rebels fired twenty-three shells at us, only one of which came near."

"Feeling that I had carried out the spirit of your instructions, I withdrew and waited the stern gun, the fort returned the shot. We stood back and fired another shell and took our departure. All hands displayed great enthusiasm, and seemed delighted, when our steamer seemed to be moving towards us. There were at anchor inside sixteen sailing vessels and three steamers."

The steamer Spaulding is hourly expected at Fort Monroe, and we shall then have the news of the fight.

Nothing has been heard from Hatteras for two weeks.

The Richmond Examiner, of November 4th, says the work on the Merrimack is not yet completed, and there are great complaints of the iron work, as furnished by the Merrimack, and adds, it is certainly high time she was completed.

The correspondent of the Richmond Examiner complains that Governor Fletcher, who has visited the Peninsula to look after the situation, had done nothing but eat hog-fish and drink.

Fortress Monroe, November 5.—The Spaulding has just arrived from Hatteras Inlet, bringing Col. Hawkins, who proceeds to Washington in a special boat, on business connected with his post.

The storm at Hatteras Inlet was very severe, and the recent high tides have completely overflowed the space outside the forts, and it is apprehended they may become untenable.

About a quarter of the clothing of the Twentieth Indiana regiment, had been landed from the Spaulding on Friday night, but the gale coming on with tremendous force, the remainder was blown away. Some other stores were landed and lost yesterday. Ten days' rations for the post were safely landed, but the Spaulding brings back the greater part of her cargo.

Five rebel steamers came near the inlet yesterday, but retired after firing a few shots.

Two coal schooners, carrying fuel to the fleet, made Hatteras Inlet during the gale, and hoisted the signal of distress, but could not be reached by the vessels lying in wait.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.

Chicago Express (daily except Sunday)..... 8:10 A. M.

St. Louis Express (daily)..... 8:45 P. M.

ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.

St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.

Chicago Express..... 8:10 A. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

From Jeffersonville.

Oneida and Eastern Express..... 5:30 P. M.

Connecticut Train (except on Wednesdays)..... 9:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.

Passenger Train No. 1..... 8:10 A. M.

Passenger Train No. 2..... 8:10 P. M.

Accommodation Train..... 4:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.

Passenger Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.

Passenger Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 P. M.

Close-up and Arrival of the Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

Eastern, Western, and Northern close at 12:00 P. M.

and arrive at 12:30 P. M.

Southern, Kentucky, via N. & N. R. (small offices close at 9:00 P. M. the previous evening), close at 9:30 P. M.

and arrive at 10:00 P. M.

St. Louis Express, via N. & N. R., close at 9:00 A. M., and arrive at 9:30 A. M.

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Telegraphic Facts and Fancies.

The Tribune's Washington correspondent

has run out of all other sensation items

leaving the world to-day that Gen. Wool

is about to resign! What next—or

rather got the worst of it.

The Richmond Examiner of November

4th gives the particulars of an engagement

made to have taken place between a rebel

steamer and the Union forces at Hatteras,

but as the report does not make any brag

we take it for granted the rebel vessel

rather got the worst of it.

We are told this morning, among other

wonderful matters, that there are two officers

in service at Fortress Monroe who

are known to sympathize with the rebels.

If this wonderful story is true, pray why

are they not transferred to Boston harbor?

The Abolitionists are growing wroth

over the removal of Fremont—some of them

going so far, yesterday, in Zanesville, Ohio,

as to burn President Lincoln in effigy—so

the dispatches say.

The last news from Fremont is that nearly

all his staff officers decided, notwithstanding

that they were to have made him a dictator,

to remain with the army, and have gone

on General Hunter's staff. Fremont left

Springfield Monday, with a small escort,

after having given General Hunter all his

plans and information.

The Springfield news on Monday represented

a battle imminent at almost any hour.

As all the Federal forces had arrived except

Hunter's division, which was hastening forward,

the battle was eagerly expected, and no

fears entertained as to the result. It is

quite possible that before this time an

engagement has taken place.

A very foolish rumor prevailed in St. Louis

yesterday—that Gen. McClellan had

countermanded Fremont's removal, as if he

was head of the War Department. Fudge.

Dispatches from Mayville tell us that

messengers have arrived who report Gen.

Nelson as having advanced six miles beyond

Prestonsburg, to Licking station, and that

Williams had again retreated to a point

about ten miles further away, where he

would make a stand with 3,000 men. If he

has no more than 3,000 he will not stand

within less than ten miles of a threatened

attack, provided he can help himself. If

Williams has moved back sixteen miles from

Prestonsburg he is back in Virginia, and

may propose to fall back upon Floyd's

columb, which, if not cut to pieces, is not

more than 60 miles from Williams' last

position.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—The Grand

Lodge convened yesterday at the appointed

hour, and entered into an election of

officers for the ensuing year. It resulted as

follows:

For M. W. G. M.—John M. Armstrong,

of Eureka Lodge No. 36, Louisville.

For R. W. Dept. G. M.—J. C. Sayers,

Crittenden Lodge No. 98, Crittenden, Ky.

For R. W. Warden—Hon. John F. Fisk,

Washington Lodge No. 3, Covington.

For R. W. G. Secretary—Wm. White,

Boone Lodge No. 1, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Treasurer—G. W. Morris,

Asur Lodge No. 25, Louisville.

For R. W. G. Representative to G. L. U. S.—

Rev. Samuel L. Adams, Merrick Lodge

No. 31, Lexington.

The installation of the officers elect will

take place to-day.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT I. O. O. F.—The

Grand Encampment of Kentucky convened

the public was transacted, beyond the election

of officers for the ensuing year, which

resulted as follows:

For M. W. G. P.—John D. Pollard, of

Frankfort.

For M. E. G. H. P.—Fred. Frishe, of

Louisville.

For G. S. W.—M. S. Dowden, of Lexington.

For G. Secretary—William White, of Louisville.

For G. Treasurer—Geo. W. Morris, of Louisville.

For G. Representative—C. G. Cady, of

Mayville.

The Encampment will meet again to-night

From the Mountains.

Mr. Wm. R. Tracy and Capt. Cross, of the

Second East Tennessee Regiment, arrived

at London, Ky., on the 3d inst. About two

weeks ago they left Camp Dick Robinson

with two other parties, went to Tennessee

on business, accomplished their purpose,

and reached London, on the way back,

without any trouble. They penetrated into

the very heart of East Tennessee, and re-

ported that there are routes from Kentucky

into Tennessee through which columns may

be pushed almost without obstruction, and they

are ready to guide it. They furthermore state

that large numbers of loyal people are ready

to co-operate with us, with arms, and that

the country is full of subsistence.

Captain Cross says there is no military

reason why a column of ten or twelve

thousand men could not be pushed through,

even to Northern Georgia, and both gentlemen

state that the Secessionists are much

alarmed. They had just heard of Zollicoffer's

repulse, and it was magnified ten fold. Mr.

Tracy describes their condition as that of

a terror stricken people. He learned that

Zollicoffer has 7,500 men at Cumberland

Ford, 1,200 at Cumberland Gap, and about

1,200 at Knoxville for reinforcements, but

most of them were poorly armed and equip-

ped.

Mr. Tracy states that, although the

Union people of Tennessee are armed

with rifles, they have no powder, and are

therefore unprepared to fight; but they

will join the army when they are properly

armed and supported. The route by which

he proposes to guide the army is rough,

but not impracticable; while it affords

ample subsistence for an army, with fine

mountain positions for defense. In short,

the statements of these gentlemen, who are

induced by the Tennesseeans of Gen. Schoepf's

command, satisfy those who have heard

them that an energetic and sagacious

commander could drive a wedge between

the armies of Zollicoffer and Buckner, into

the very heart of Tennessee.

Parson Brownlow was under arrest, and

had gone to Nashville for trial. He pro-

tested that, notwithstanding he was unable

to content longer with rebellion, he was still

a Union man.

Col. Connell, with a detachment of cav-

alry, left the town on the 3d on an expedi-

tion to capture some rebel cavalry about

twelve miles below London, and also, if

possible, to discover the strength and position

of the enemy.

The rains of last week caused a rise in

the Cumberland, and the rebels, apprehend-

ing an attack, have gone across the river.

The case of Charles Clark, a lieutenant

in Col. Blanton Duncan's regiment, at

Indianapolis, on Tuesday. He was ar-

River Matters

ARRIVALS—Dove, Kentucky river.
DEPARTURES—Major Anderson and Telegraph No. 3, Cincinnati; Dove, Kentucky river; W. W. Crawford, Henderson.

.....The river was about on a stand last evening, with six and a half feet water in the canal by the mark, a rise of three inches in the previous twenty-four hours.

Yesterday was a clear and cool day, the

.....Business at the wharf yesterday was very dead—but very little doing, and less inclination to do that little.

FOR CINCINNATI—The Superior is the sailboat at noon to day for Cincinnati.

.....A portion of the freight brought in yesterday from Kentucky river by the Dove was 800 sacks wheat. She had otherwise a

.....The St. Louis Democrat, of the 5th, gives the following report:

It has been stationary, or nearly so, for forty-eight hours. Stage to Cairo sufficient for the demand. To Keokuk there is a fair stage of water. On the lower rapids three and a half feet of water; about four feet on the upper rapids, and stationary, or falling slowly all the way down.

"The Illinois is falling slowly, with five feet of water from LaSalle to the mouth.

"The Missouri is very hard to navigate. Although the Iatan is the last boat from the Missouri, the Sunshine is the last from Jefferson City, having passed the Iatan at

ers reports as follows: She was aground early one night above Pannell's; aground six hours at Hermann; three feet three inches there; Sioux City and Thos. E. Tutt parried over, and went up. The McDowell came down after the freight the Sunshine ad left there before, and went back; left the John D. Perry at Rocheport."

..... The St. Louis Democrat, of yesterday, as the following news:

"The weather continues very pleasant. Business remains in a fair condition. Arri-

Northwestern produce. We require only a big boat occasionally from New Orleans, loaded with groceries, and a packet now and again from Memphis, to make the levee look as it used to look.

The Illinois, as we learn from the pilot of the Laclede, is falling rapidly at the lower end, owing to the decline in the Mississippi. To Naples there is scant four feet of water, but above that there is more water, to the extent of a foot or so.

The upper Mississippi continues to fall slowly, with a little over three feet on the lower rapids, and four feet on the upper.

The Missouri has three feet three inches at Hermann, Bar and is high at St. Louis.

By the authority, and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of cavalry, to serve three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be elected by the companies, respectively.

Captains of companies will report to me at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered to do so. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None other than active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as Lieutenant Colonel. I intend to make this regiment, in all respects, equal to the best drilled and disciplined corps in the regular army.

I know this call will be patriotically answered. The soil of Kentucky has been recently invaded.

J. S. JACKSON.


LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861. if

ATTENTION, KANSAS CITY, Sept. 20, 1891.—The undersigned is duly authorized by Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of the Department of Cumberland, to raise a regiment of infantry for three years, or during the war. I am anxious to complete the regiment in the next thirty days, and have it mustered into service. Companies must consist of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and four men. Quarters of the best kind have been provided for companies, or parts of companies. Officers will please report promptly at Saml. Hatfield's office, on Fifth street, opposite the Court-house, where headquarters will be for the present.

244df GEO. W. ANDERSON, Colonel.

**CAVALRY SWORDS,
FIELD-OFFICERS' SWORDS,
LINE-OFFICERS' SWORDS,
MEDICAL STAFF SWORDS,
SASHES, BELTS, &c., &c.,**
just received and for sale cheap at
**J. H. HIRSCHMANN'S Jewelry Store,
303 Madison St., S. E. Main st., one door above Third.**

The Adams Express Co



WE HAVE AGENTS AT GENL. ROUSSAUX'S
and **W. H. HARRIS' Express Manufacturing**

that place, who will take charge of and deliver all
 goods or packages destined to those places, to the
 Messrs. to Lebanon and Bardonia will also take freight
 on the same. The above is the best price we can
 afford for Elizabethtown must in all cases be prepaid
 in cash
 S. A. JONES, Agent.

KENTUCKY CANNING WORKS.
 O. CAMPBELL, LEADERSHIP PHILIP SPENCER
J. C. CAMPBELL & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
Wood-Working Machines
 AND
WHEELING TOOLS.
 PERSONS IN WANT OF WOOD PLANERS, MOLD-
 ING MACHINES, TENON MACHINES, &c.,
 should call on or write to J. C. Campbell & Co.,
 No. 411 Broadway, New York City. The North
 & South can get them out on good terms, and in due
 season. The above is the best price we can
 afford for Elizabethtown must in all cases be prepaid
 in cash
 S. A. JONES, Agent.

**Looking-Glasses,
Portrait and Picture Frames**

C. S. COOPER,
No. 319 Third Street, between Market and
Jefferson, east side.

**AN ASSORTMENT CONSTANTLY ON HAND OF
A FIRST MODITY OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF PICTURES OR
CARPINGS, ETC., &c.**
Persons in want of which would do well to call before
purchasing elsewhere.

M. Wittgenstein & Co.,
(LATE OF GERMANY).
HAVE RECENTLY OPENED A NEW STORE, AT
No. 232 Market street, between Brook and Plymouth
streets, where they will be pleased to receive the
patronage of the public.

THE DRY GOODS, consisting of the choicest styles
of ready-made clothing by the famous
**KERMAN, FRANK, HOLLAND AND SWITZER-
LAND.**

These take pleasure in showing their first-class goods
to the people of Louisville, at prices that will defy com-
petition in this country; and, in honor of the Father
of the Republic, they have opened up a new era in their
trade, their store hereafter to be known by the called the

WASHINGTON STORE,
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

Those wishing to avail themselves of a chance to se-
lect choice goods will please call upon us in order to get
the first choice. Don't forget the **WASHINGTON**
6231-02

YOGAHS—

100 boxes Havana Six Cigars	do.
25 boxes Havana Six Cigars	do.
25 M Florida Cabana	do.
25 M M's Water-Gate	do.
25 M M's Retro	do.
25 M M's Revalia	do.
25 M M's Columbia	do.

Our store and our male bar

HARTSHORN, N.Y.

W. RUM-
1 pencheon Jamaica Rum;
2 do N. R. do;
in store and for sale by
cc25 **MARSHALL HALBERT & CO.**

**MEN'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S SOFT FELT
HATS, all styles, colors, and quantities just
received and for sale cheap at**
cc25 **PRATHER & SMITH'S, 429 Main st.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARSONS' CONFECTIONERY RESTAURANT.
THE LADIES' RESTAURANT.
THE GENTLEMEN'S RESTAURANT.
THE DEAD BROUGHT TO LIFE!

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.
Camp Crittenden.
ATTENTION, IRISHMEN!

MILITARY NOTICES.

Cavalry! Cavalry!
Kentucky must and shall be saved.
Cavalry! Cavalry!

TRANSPORTATION.

Fastest Line East!
Little Miami
COLUMBUS & XENIA
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON
RAILROADS.

MEDICAL.

Ayer's Ague Cure
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
INTERMITTENT FEVER OR FEVER AND AGUE,
PERIODICAL HEADACHE OR BILIOUS
HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS FEVERS—INDICATED
FOR THE WHOLE CLASS OF DISEASES ORIGINATING
IN HILARY AND FEVERS, ORIGINATING
BY THE MALARIA OF MALARIAL COUNTRY.

National Hotel
T. A. HARKOW, Proprietor,
CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS,
Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DEAD BROUGHT TO LIFE!
J. E. MONTGOMERY'S
DRESS, SUITING, AND TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. STOKES.
IMPORTER OF
Coach and Saddlery Hardware
No. 425 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER PAPER AT COST
NO DAMAGE TO GOODS.
F. W. WOOD.

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ATTENTION, IRISHMEN!

MILITARY NOTICES.

Cavalry! Cavalry!
Kentucky must and shall be saved.
Cavalry! Cavalry!

TRANSPORTATION.

Fastest Line East!
Little Miami
COLUMBUS & XENIA
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON
RAILROADS.

MEDICAL.

Ayer's Ague Cure
FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF
INTERMITTENT FEVER OR FEVER AND AGUE,
PERIODICAL HEADACHE OR BILIOUS
HEADACHE, AND BILIOUS FEVERS—INDICATED
FOR THE WHOLE CLASS OF DISEASES ORIGINATING
IN HILARY AND FEVERS, ORIGINATING
BY THE MALARIA OF MALARIAL COUNTRY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. H. STOKES.
IMPORTER OF
Coach and Saddlery Hardware
No. 425 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH,
Louisville, Ky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER PAPER AT COST
NO DAMAGE TO GOODS.
F. W. WOOD.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.
Camp Crittenden.
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